### AMBASSADORS.

I

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY AMBASSADORS ARE MORE USEFUL THAN MINISTERS

London, March 27. The diplomatic changes at Washington excite, says a New-York telegram to a London journal, little public comment, but the opinion expressed on the subject is not universally favorable. The number of subjects on which public opinion is unanimous is limited, and it is no cause for surprise if a modification of diplomatic custom long in force should not be one of them. I don't know that even here public opinion is universally favorable to the change by virtue of which the British Minister at Washington be comes British Ambassador. It elicits some comment, but the comment is not general

The change is, in truth, far more important to us than to Great Britain -more important, that is, if looked at practically and not sentimentally. The genius of the English people and of the American people impels each to believe that, with reference to matters affecting the relation of great States and the conduct of public business, it takes practical views. Both are, in fact, often swayed by other and very different considerations Gusts of passion sweep over both this seagirt isle and the Continent which interposes between the Atlantic and the Sentiment, emotion, prejudice even, and sympathy, have at times played, and will continue to play, a great part in the lastory of both nations. But let us take the practical view, and take it with the help of the most experienced and skilled diplomatist of modern times. There is a passage on the subject in a speech by Prince Bismurck, delivered in the Reichstag more than twenty years ago, from

which the following is an extract: "Why, it is asked, confer the title of Ambassa dor? I answer because of the existence of a diplomatic and political hierarchy. There exists, or is made, a distinction between members of the diplomatic body. It may be an unjust distinction, but it is general, and generally admitted. For example, if a Foreign Minister is in conference with the Minister of another Power, and an Ambassador be announced, the Foreign Minister thinks highself obliged to break off the conference and receive the Ambassador at once Or, again, a Minister Plenipotentiary may have been waiting for an hour in the ante-chamber of the Foreign Minister An Ambassador arrives just as the other is about to enter; the Ambassador, according to the usage which prevails in most courts, is received at once; the Minister Plenipotentiary must wait till the

which prevails in most courts, is received at once; the Minister Plenipotentiary must wait till the Ambassador has done his business; he may not be received at all that day. There is mortification and there are collisions which might be avoided by a change of title.

Then follows a curious passage in which Prince Pismarck declares that a Minister with a proper sense of his own dignity will not submit to such treatment. "For my part," said the great Minister, "I found it possible to resent it successfully, but not without giving rise to a coolness and a strained situation out of all proportion to the real importance of the question." One wishes had given the facts and explained what he did. He admits that the effect of his resistance was to place him in a position "which almost reached the extreme limit of what is permitted to the official representative of a great nation." That is all very well for Prince Bismarck, the most masterful as well as the most expert of diplomatists. A lesser man, or a Minister of more even temper, cannot be expected to assert his dignity in that way, or to claim for himself a privilege which his official rank gives him no title to claim. There is an easier and a better way of attaining the same end, and it is the way we have now chosen:

"The object can be accomplished by conferring on the diplomatic agent the title of Ambassador."

THE BRANDY DISAPPEARED.

Amlassador.

That is Prince Bismarck's way out of the di-Unless some of the discontented in America have some higher diplomatic arthority than Prince Bismarck to set up against him, this testimony must be accepted as decisive on the merits of the question, when considered practically. Other testimeny is at hand, if it were needed. There is, among other things, the long experience of American Ministers at the Court of St. James. It has sometimes taken a curious that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, it is believed, done his best on one or two special occasions to abolish or to abridge in his favor the strict and accepted distinction later he found that some more brandy had been in favor of the Ambassador. He could not do it taken. There was no doubt that it was being taken otherwise than with the consent, express or implied, of the Ambassador whose prerogatives were impaired. But the Ambassadors themselves have at times shown a certein readiness to recognize the true, as distinguished from the technical position of the United States and of her envoy. They have, not often, but on perhaps one or two occasions, waived their rights of precedence In the transaction of business, though never that I ever heard of, their social or ceremonial precedence. The American Minister, who had been waiting has been civilly asked by an Ambassador who had arrived later to go in before him. It has been a matter of good fellowship, and the Minister has accepted the civility But what a position for the representative of the great Republic, that he should be indebted to the kindness of the Ambassador of Turkey, or of Spain, for permission to transact at once the most urgent business of his Government! Peace or war might hang on the question of precedence,

or rather of priority. There are lesser questions than peace or war which still require attertion; and there is always the question of dignity. Do those who dislike the rank of Ambassador think it for the dignity of an American representative or of his country that he should dance attendance in an antechamber while the envoys of Nicaragua and of Siam pass in before ham? For it may well be that these envoys and many others have a diplomatic seniority over the American Minister. We change our envoy every four years. Other States think their purposes can be served by a less fro quent substitution of a new Minister for an old. There is no other distinction, as between Ministers, than that of diplomatic are. The arriving American has always necessarily taken his place at the bottom of the list. The American Ambassador, will, of course, have precedence

It has been a long struggle to induce Congres to assent to the appointment of Ambassadors. The question has been raised at intervals during the last twenty years, and the opposition has been peculiarly flerce. The proposal always seemed to rouse angry passions, and the passions to be more vehement than might have been expected. If any one man is to have the credit of success, it be Senator Hear, of Massachusetts. H has for many years pressed the question upon the attention of Congress and of the country It was a Republican Administration which witnessed the fulfilment of these long efforts, and a Republican President who approved the bill which gave authority to his successor to appoint the first Ambassadors. It devolves upon a Democratic President to give effect to the will of the Legis-

There is every reason why President Cleve and should not only do this, but do it without delay. The action of Great Britain has been singularly prompt. Lord Rosebery as Foreign laid a proposal before the Queen as soon as the American statute was brought to his knowledge. Her Majesty's sanction was obtained, and an official announcement of the intention of the British Government to make Sir Julian Pauncefote an Ambassador was cabled to Washington as long ago as last Thursday week, the 16th of March. On Monday last, the 29th, an official announcement of the actual appointment was cabled. The subsequent delay in the publication of the fact, which was not known till Saturday, the 25th, was due to the wish of the President. It was the wish of President Cleveland to recognize as ence the ready good will shown by England, and to reciprocate it. The only possition of the will good the straight ticket.

From The St. Louis Republic.

There is a young Southern wamen in the West and who has several little girls and how, It is down the memory of German house, It of them thereorgic's and hours, It does not her with the memory of German Housert E. Lee and It estimates the spring election, and expressing some downs in the wind to whether the would vole a straight ticket. He said to his wife:

"The fact is, Mary, things have come to such a pass in manicipal politica everywhere that the man who wants to vote right is sorely tried. At this minute is am manicipal politica everywhere that the man who wants to vote right is sorely tried. At this minute is any who I shall vote for." There is a young Southern wamen in the West and house, It of them the offering and the minute girls and hours of the straight ticket. The said to his wife:

The at it is a young Southern wamen in the West and house, It of the memory of German In the West and hours of the memory of German In the wist of the memory of German In the wist of the memory of German In the west that the man official announcement of the actual papenting the merits of the serving election, and expressing some devicts as the spring election an

ble reciprocity in such a case is to send an American Ambassador, and it might have been inferred from the President's request that his assent to the publication of the step taken by Lord Rosebery would have been followed at once by sending to the Senate the nomination of somebody or other as American Ambassador. At present nothing has been heard of the expected commution. The exigencies of party politics and the conflict with the machine may be responsible for the delay, which surely cannot be protracted Acceptance and reciprocation" are the keywords of the dispatch in which the President signified his approval of the suggestion which originally come from the British Foreign Office. It is an historical moment. A pledge has been given; delay would only impair the gracefalness and good feeling of President Cleveland's assent to Lord Rosebery's ofter. G. W. S.

#### MILAN WILL NOT RETURN TO SERVIA.

THE EX-RING RELIEVES THE ANXIETIES OF POLITICIANS BY WEITING A LETTER-HE AND

HIS WIFE TO MAKE VIENNA THEIR HOME. Since the unexpected reconciliation between ex-King Milan of Servin and Natalie, his wife, Euro pean politicians have been anxious to learn whether former ruler intended to return to servia. It may be remembered that "Count Tacoma," as he has been known since his abdication, promised to absent himself forever from Belgrade when the Parliament granted him a large sum of money two years ago. Many Servians, however, have feared that he would take advantage of his new relations to foment discord in his son's country. Milan declined to make known his plans for some time, or to reply to the variou accusations made against him. A few days ago, how ever, he broke his silence in a letter to the Paris Temps," in which he announces his intentions, to the

great ratiof of many people.

"Four years have passed by," he writes among other things, "since I abdicated and intrusted the Government to three Regents. One of them, General dled last year. This Regency is morally and legally responsible for the affairs of state. I have no influence, and denand none-neither direct influence, indirect, public or secret—either now or at any future time. When I gave up the throne to my dearly beloved son. Her Majesty, the King, Alexander 1. I obeyed political and personal motives. I served by my acts his interests, those of my dynasty and th se of my country. No word, to act since February 22 1889, has given the he to my last act as secretari no word, no act, will ever give it the lie. I believed then that 4 acted wisely; I believe now and shall then that 6 acted wisely, I penere how had ever believe that I acted well. I had arranged my abdication long beforehand. My chief assistant at that epoch was the man who to-day stands at the head of the Regency, M. Restitsch. I told him of my plan in October, 1888, and announced to him the place which I intended to reserve for him. Before abdicated I performed by my own sovereign will,

## THE BRANDY DISAPPEARED.

HOW THEY FOUND THE THIEF. A lawyer who has offices in one of the big buildings downtown joined with the janitor of the build ing recently in doing a little detective work. On New Year's Day some one sent him a bottle of brandy, and not knowing just what to do with it he put it away in a little cupboard under the washstand. In looking through the cuphosid several weeks later he found that some one had removed the cork from be bottle and had taken several drinks of the More out of curiosity than anything else the lawy made a slight pencil mark on the label of the bottle, just at the top edge of the liquid. A few days

in drinks as the brandy was disappearing in small quantities. There being no reason to suspect any of his clerks, typewriters or boys, the lawyer sent for the janitor, "Well," said the janitor when the situation had been explained to him, "traybe it's the woman who cleans up these rooms every night. Maybe it and maybe it ain't. If it is we can find out, and if

and maybe it ain't. If it is we can find out, and if
it ain't, why, she won't be any the worse off."

Then he went away, returning in a short while
with a little package of white powder.

"Now," he said, after he had poured the powder
into the bottle, "this is turtar emetic. It won't hart
her very much, but if she takes a drink of this brandy
I think we'll hear about 1.2". I think we'll hear about it."

And he did. That evening after the lawyer and all his clerks had gone the woman went as usual to the rooms to sweep and dust then. Half an Four later another scrubwoman went to the jantior, "something seems to be the matter with Julia,"

she said, "She's acting awful queer."

The janitor went to see what the trouble was with Julia. She was a pretty sick woman, but he said nothing, only advising her to go home.

Julia reported for work the next morning, as usual, but she looked as if life were not so great a delight as some people declare it is. Perhaps her filmess of the day before made her feel that a slight stimu lant would do her good. Perhaps she had found a certain grade of brandy in the building good for so many ills that it would serve to remove the distress caused by her sickness of the day before. At any rate she did not in the slightest degree suspect the true cause of her indisposition, for the first rooms that morning which received her attention were those of the aferesaid lawyer. Twenty minutes later she was sick enough to die on the spot, as she told the was sick enough to die on the spot, as she told the janitor between her soles. Again enough brandy was gone from the bottle to make a good-sized drink.

Now the lawyer is uncertain as to whether he ought to throw away that brandy or not. So long as it remains there the parishment will fit the crime, should any one steal a drink from the bottle, and yet he does not want to tempt a new serubwoman (for the old one has been discharged) to sin and sickness. However, as he has not yet made up his mind, the bottle still remains in the cupboard. If the new woman proves worthy of her trust—or, as in this case it happens to be, distrust—it will be a case, though she will never know it, of virue having its own reward. But if she should take a drink—why, then, the silent and faithful detective in the Innecent looking bottle will reveal her crime.

# SHE WAS TRYING NOT TO.

From The Detroit Free Press.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The woman with a basket on her arm was nosing around the market picking up at various stands such edible bargains as a skillol landlady isnows at sight, and at last she pulled up alongside of a stand with a pile of dressed chickens on the counter.

"These fresh!" she asked, laying her hand on them.

"Yes," replied the huckster, rather inpatiently. She didn't respond, but began looking at something eise, and shortly returned to the chickens, which she smitted at several times and hually poll her nose down close to get a smell that would confirm her suspicions.

"Here," angrily exclaimed the buckster, "what are you smelling those chickens for!"

"I ain't smelling them," she said, as she moved off.

"I was just trying not to," and the rival huckster in the adjoining stall laughed till the other man threatened to lick him in two minutes if he didn't shut up.

#### TRUE TO THEIR TRADITIONS. From The St. Louis Republic.

### VILLA PALMIERI.

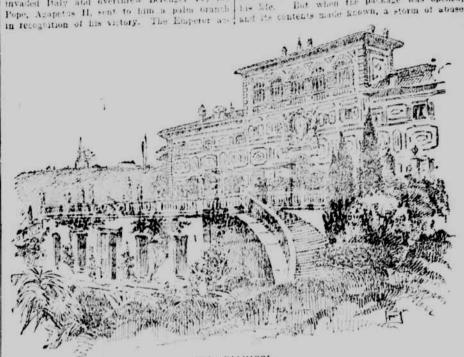
HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS HOUSE OU-CUPIED BY THE QUEEN AT FLORENCE

There are few houses, even in the land of historic palaces, invested more richly with remantic associations than the notice edifice among the hills of Fiesofe, which has been chosen by Her-Majesty of Great Britain and Ireland as the scenof this year's Continental visit. The origin of the Villa Pulmieri dates back to long before the true occupants were people of great note. And it Eur Palmieri scaled the manuscript up, and in almost every stage of its history it has been the theme of tiles immunerable, the most relative of the position of the following that the transfer of tiles immunerable, the most relative of tiles immunerable of tiles immunerab mantic of them by no neams the least true.

There is a pretty legend concerning the origin of the name Palmeri. It runs that when Otho I invaded Italy and overthrew Berenger IV, the Pope, Avanetics II, sept. to him. Pope, Agapetus II, sent to him a palm tranch his life. But when the package was opened,

was also chosen to fill other exalted offices in Piercince, and was sent as ambassador to various Popes, to the King of Naples, and to other courts He also wrote several books of importance.

Perhaps the most noteworthy incident conneeted with his name, however, was the controversy which raged after his death over his manuscript poem "Citta di vita." This was an imitation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," and was written chiefly at Naples while he was ambassader there. Palmieri showed it when finished to his friend Leonardo Dati, who declared it to be almost divine," and advised him to publish



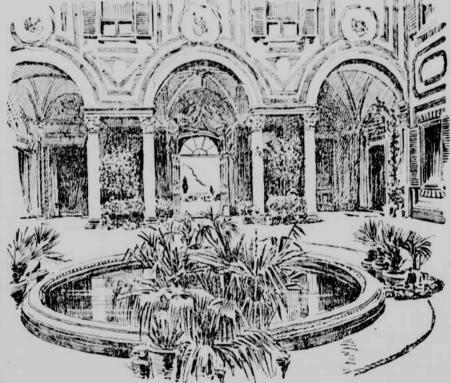
cepted it with gladness, and placed it in the Jacke forth. The Holy Office pronounced it an hands of his favorite young cup bearer, building him accursed poem, declaring that in it the heresise bear it at the head of the selemin procession in trainingh, where all might see it and know how was actually proposed and demanded that the the Holy Father had honored the Emperor. The corpse of Palmieri should be dug up and burned youth was so delighted at this mark of imperial as that of a heretic, together with the manuscript that he forthwith abandoned his own script. This the Republic of Florence refused name, and called himself " It palmiere," or the to allow, and the manuscript was preserved in palm-bearer. The Emperor distributed among his safety, though its publication was forbidden. For followers many castles and estates taken from two centuries it was lacked up in the Laurentine of went along with him, taking my son, a boy of



of the family whose name it now hears. It is the second place described by Boccaccio in the Decameron, as that to which the seven makes and three young men fled from Florence in 1318 to avoid the place. Says Baldelli, in his die of Boccaccio owned a small villa in the parish of Majano, near Corbigmano, and he loved describing the surrounding country, particularly the smiling slopes and rich valleys of the Firselean bills which overshadowed his modest dwelling. Thus, from the poetical picture which the sax ending afterward went, in order not to be annoyed by tiresome visitors, the beautiful Villa Palmient. Boccaccio himself describes the place as "a most beautiful and magnificent palace situated on a small bill somewhat above the plain."

Finalish nobleman of eccentric habits, and since the standard of the that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and since that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the last of that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the last of the that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the last of the that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the last of the that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the section of the samptions being that time it has chiefly been occupied by English (and the last of the last of the last of the had the section of the samptions being the place of the last of the last of the made of the last of the

of the family whose name it now hears. It is the second place described by Boccaccio in the De-that time it has chiefly been occupied by English families. Eard Cowper's tenancy of it in the



As for the founder of the Palmieri family, he | title had to be reduced to plain Prince Cowper, and As for the founder of the Palmieri family, he appears to have been a Florentine, named Mattea di Marco Palmieri. He was born of hamble parentage in 1405, and grew up to be a profound scholar, so that such men as Cosmo de Medici were glad to cultivate his friendship. At the age of thirty-two he was elected Contalonier of Florence, and held that office for a long time. In this capacity he was largely instrumental in persuading the Pope, Eugenius IV, to remove from Ferrara to Florence the great Council for adjusting the differences between the Roman and Greek churches, and he himself represented

A CURIOUS COURT SCENE IN ALABAMA.

TWO DOLLARS FINE AND TWO DOLLARS COSTS-A LEARNED JUDGE'S METHODS.

The Southerners say: "We are mighty bungry," and many of them have come North to took after effices. The Alabamians are especially importu-

The Southerfer say: "We are an ingly homery," and many of them have come North to force and many of them have come North to force and many of them have come North to force and many of them have come north to force and the state of them in Washender of them in Washender or the North to force the many to the incident or three themselves and assistant secretary stips. They represent the State in which the following the incident or the state of Holes?"

"I was mining for in Cherolees County, Ala.," said to deep alterior, and have the model. The carpender for the railroad. One of the wagons broke down, and to the railroad. One of the wagons broke down, and to the railroad. One of the wagons broke down, and to the railroad. One of the wagons broke down, and to the railroad. One of the wagons broke down, and to the railroad. One of the wagons broke down and to the railroad. The carpender for the warf. The corp and that the many adults to the lattice of the wagons and the wash for word the many adults. The third warf poll twouth the repepted for it; so he did the warf. The corp and that he did the warf. The corp and the wagonered at my headquarters and end walch the wagonered at my headquarters and end walch to ware the proposed to masker my question, and the head of the wagonered and the warf. I was twice my wize, and the same time of the wagonered the warf that and struck at late wate. A nathest was lying on a shelf near me and i peace of the wagoner was the warf of the many and the ward of the warf was lying on a shelf near me and i peace of the wagoner was a state of the ward of

was to be held and he answered; "Right up the big road heres a bit; 'bout a

sixteen, as witness, he having seen the whole trouble. The court was in session when we arrived, the Squire Berenger, and to the young palm-bearer he gave this one on the little stream called Magnose. Not far away was a castle called Rason, the home of one Latine. The latter soon died and lead to the son of the palm-bearer, and by this urion a rich and powerful family came into being. Unfortunately this romantic tale is not supported by the best historic proofs.

The Villa Palmieri appears, however, to have existed long before it came into the possession.

Litrary, and not given the historian was allowed. In the contamination of the control of the scale of the road, and about clumps of the palmetria was married to Cota Serragli, and by this urion a rich and powerful family came into being. Unfortunately this romantic tale is not supported by the best historic proofs.

The Villa Palmieri appears, however, to have and home of the family. About 150 years ago the place came into the possession of an ago the place came

and remained silent for several minutes. Then rais ing himself up on his knees he spoke:

and remained sient to this yere honorable Court. Mr.

"It appears to this yere honorable Court. Mr.

smith, that Mr. Mise has made out a powerful strong
case against the defendant. Now what is the defendant got to say in return of that charge!"

"The yeomanry chewed faster in their excitement,
and whittled faster, and there were nots and undges
of approval from many of them as they looked
toward Mise. The squire had a code of the State lying
beside him, and I picked it up to see what I had,
been guilty of (technically speaking), and what the
penalty was. My hair almost stood on end when I
read that, if convicted, I might have to pay a fine
of \$2,000 and go to juit for five years! Then, however, another thought struck me. I turned to

the privilege of axing proper questions of the witness,'

Squire stopped him. The old fellow paused and reflected a long time, wheel his classes, rubbed his eyes, scratched his head and turned at the saud with his boot-heels till there were big holes in the ground. I saw that there was something serious

brewing. Finally he broke the silence.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it appears to me that I have read in some book, or I have heerd somewheres. thet a boy kaint be 'lowed to go on the stand to testify fer his father, and after runninatin' on the

have read in some book, or I have hered somewheres, thet a boy haint be 'lowed to go on the stand to testify for his father, and after runninatin' on the pint, this yere hours it agon' to give you every chance at come hat you'll be devide now who of you air a gold' on the stand to testify in your intrust, you or the boy.

""" of contrae I bade the boy to stand asties, and became my own and only hawer. I never tailed in my he before or since as I talked then. On the line of defence mapped out I perceived that I had made impression, and on that live I worked with might and main. I concluded thus:

""And now if it please the honorable Court, and the destandabed geneticen, who attend here took harmed bin. The money I have pall out it ware, has been the main support of 500 families. I want to stay right here, and no aleast in the good. No man can say that I ever harmed bin. The money I have pall out it ware, has been the main support of 500 families. I want to stay right here, and no aleast in the good with the state. See has already the best men and the first here in the State, but she needs more money to enable these men, who are brainy and sensible in everything, to stake before the whole world. I am distributing more money every week in the county is good. I want to say right here, and are fabrily missanderstood and misrepresented before the whole world. I am distributing more money every week in the county is good. The state of being missanderstood and misrepresented before the whole world. I am distributing more money every week in the county is good. The state of being missanderstood and misrepresented before the whole world. I am distributing more money every week in the county of the facts men, and a seed and any entire of the state. See has already the best men and the first of the state. See has already the best men and the first of the state of the state. The state of the stat

the Florentine Republic in that Council. He TRIED IN THE BIG ROAD. hands, and that this bonorable court will see that

not convince the old Squire it certainly got the countrymen on my side. I had touched their county pride, and they were willing to overtook my off-nee. The Squire realized this as quickly as I did, for he was a long way from being a fool, and the moral effect was good. After a long delay he raised nimself

up on his knees and said; Gentlemen, this bonorable Court has beerd all the testimony in the case which air now before us with

county.

"It would have been folly in me to refuse, so I accepted the loan and paid up. I have never had any trouble in the county since, and Mise is now one of my best friends."

Mr. Smith related this story in the presence of a dozen friends, and three of them, who were executinesses of the court scene, vouched for all that be eated.

### THE CHICAGO BELLE JUMPED THE ROPE.

From The Chicago Tribune.

It was a wide place in the road, with inactions bushes on one side, and all around and about clamps of blackberry bushes, and hummocks of broom-sedge. The sandlest spot in half a mile had been selected. The men were spitting tobacco and whitting sticks, and the Squire, who was at least seventy years old, was wiping his spectacles. I said good meering to kerrybody, and the special constable squatted down, putted out his knife and began whitting. Turning to him the squire said:

"Officer, air the prisoners all arrived!"

"They had been playing at the different corners on the way home and had just begun the fan at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the spectacles. I said good meering to keep spin a shift-dozen bright-tered jobs, were playing at head of the way home and had just begun the fan at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the two way way to wait the wen af shiftered way to wait the wine at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the way to wait the wine at the way bome and had just begun the fan at the way to wait the

"Salit?" Mustard!" she cried; and when she gasped "Vinegar!" the rope and jumper looked like a blurred picture. Then with a spirited filip of her head and a nimble jump she was out of the charmed circle, her fawn-colored train gliding after her so quickly that the swift descending rope did not touch it.

"There, girls," the animated young lady cried, "that's real fun! I enjoyed that jumping more than all the dances I've been to this winter."

Then, readjusting her hat and peering around to see if anybody chanced to be looking, she disappeared up the drive with her cheeks all aglow and her ever sparkling from her exercise.

# FISHES THAT DO NOT MOVE.

From Our Animal Friends.

FISHES THAT DO NOT MOVE.

From Our Animal Friends.

A great many of our well-known fishes do not move from Christmas to Easter, and often for a much longer period. I paid a visit to the chief Canadian fish natchery, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Wilmot, at Newcastle, Ont., early in December. In some of the tanks were carp and in others were east, one large cell was in the form of the letter S, and poised midway in the water, when I returned to Newcastle, early in March, the cell had not changed its place or its form, and Mr. Wilmot assured me that it had not moved in all that time. The carp lay close to the bottom of the tanks and did not move either. They like to go into deep, reedy lakes or pends, get close to the bottom, and remain there till the ice above their heads has melted. Unless they are disturbed. I doubt if some of these hibernating fishes move so much as a fin during the winter. A frog will remain for four months, looking apparently into the heavens with wide-opened eyes, without once moving them or any other partion of his body.

At the New-York Hospital they related to me a curlous occurrence bearing on the libernation of fishes, in the conservatory in the upper part of the building they had several glass jars in which were goldfish, which is a species of carp. One morning the caretaker found a jar broken and the water frozen through and through, the fish, of course, being as rigid as ice. The lump was taken away and thrown into an old rubbish barrel, where it remained several weeks. One March day the sun was unusually strong and it split the cylinder of fee, but what was the astonishment of the carctaker to see the tail of a fish wingpling out of a part of the broken block. The actual freeing had not killed the fish, which was removed to another tank, where it swims about as if nothing had befallen it.

# A WONDERFUL WATERBURY CLOCK.